

KENTUCKY GAZETTE

AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

[VOL. XVII.—No. 915.]

BY DANIEL BRADFORD, LEXINGTON.

TUESDAY, MARCH 27, 1804.

TERMS OF THE GAZETTE.

This paper is published weekly, at the price of TWO DOLLARS per annum, paid in advance.

Those who write to the Editor, must pay the postage of their letters.

IN THE CASE OF
JOHN EDWARDS SEN.
Late of Bourbon county,
A Bankrupt.

A MEETING of the creditors will be held at the commissioners' office, in Lexington, on Tuesday the 10th day of April next, at three o'clock P. M. for the purpose of authorizing the assignees to institute such suits in law or equity, from time to time, as may be necessary. Also to agree to submit to reference or compromise, any dispute or difference, on account of, or by reason or means of any matter, cause or thing whatsoever, relating to such bankrupt or to his estate or effects; and also to authorize the assignees to dispose of the lands and effects of said bankrupt, on such credit and for such security, as the creditors think proper to direct.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of JOHN EDWARDS SEN. late of Bourbon county, a Bankrupt, or who have any of his effects, are desired forthwith to pay or deliver the same to Buckner Baldwin Smith, of Washington—Wm. Coleman, Cynthia—Wm. Macbean, or to Geo. Poyser, of Lexington. Suits will be immediately brought against those who do not comply with the above.

B. B. Smith,
Wm. Coleman, } Assignees.
W. Macbean,

NOTICE.

A valuable tract of LAND for sale, LYING on Big Sandy, beginning at the mouth and extending up for quantity; being part of a military survey, granted in '54 and patented in 1772. Will be laid off in lots to suit the purchasers; and may be paid in Cash, Negroes, good young Horses or Bonds on good men, payable in a short time. Any person purchasing more than one hundred acres, may expect a short credit for part. The tract of land is of superior quality as to soil, timber, range, and an excellent fertility. Also the main road from Kentucky to Greenbrier in Virginia, leads through the said tract. An indisputable title will be made by the subscriber, now living on the premises. GEORGE SHORTRIDGE.

March 2d, 1804.
N. B. There are several small farms on the land in good repair.

LOST

ON my road from Madison, the 5th day of this inst. a RED MORROCCO POCKET BOOK, containing papers of importance to the owner; but of no value to any other person. Among those papers, there are several sermons in manuscript, receipts, &c. &c. As there is no money lost, it is hoped the book will be returned to the owner, or left at the Rev. Adam Rankin's, Lexington, Kentucky. I am willing to pay charges that may accrue upon finding and returning the property.

WM. HAMILTON RAINEY.
March the 13th, 1804. f3s2t

FOR SALE

The three story BRICK HOUSE, ON Main street Lexington, nearly opposite Mr. Benjamin Stout's, at present occupied by Mr. Edwards. The property will be sold very low for cash. For terms apply to the subscriber, in Georgetown.

T. W. HAWKINS.
March 15, 1804. 4w

ON Thursday, the 12th of April next, if fair, if not, the next fair day, will be hired at my house, on the Winchester road;

Two valuable NEGRO MEN; And will be sold
Several good BROOD MARES, Of good blood, and in foal by Speculator, with a number of other things too tedious to mention. Credit until the first day of January next, will be given. Good security required. Any of the above things will be sold at private sale. WILLIAM N. LANE.
Clarke county, 12th March, 1804. 4t

TAKE NOTICE.

THAT on the first day of next may county, to be held for Henderson county, we shall motion said court to establish a town and appoint trustees for the same, & recede to act of Assembly in such case made and provided, on our land in said county, on the Ohio river, about a mile and a half below the mouth of Highland creek, and about four miles above the mouth of Wabash river.

John Gray,
Willis Morgan.
am 3mf

THOSE Gentlemen who subscribed with Dr. Brown, for Select British Classics, Barrow's Travels into the interior of Africa, and Denon's Travels in Egypt, during the campaigns of gen. Bonaparte, are requested to call at this office and get their copies.

600 Dollars for 5!!!

BY AUTHORITY.

SCHEME

A LOTTERY

To build a house for the Kentucky Medical Society, in the town of Lexington.

FIRST CLASS.

Prizes	of Doll.	is Doll.
1	600	last drawn ticket, 600
2	250	500
4	100	400
10	50	500
20	20	400
40	10	400
200	6	1200

277 Prizes. Dollars 4000
523 Blanks.

800 Tickets at 5 Dollars is Doll. 4000

THE laudable object of this Lottery—the valuable Prizes offered (there not being two blanks and a half to a Prize) are considerations which excite a well grounded hope in the managers, that the sale of the tickets will be rapid. The drawing will commence on the first Monday in May next, and thirty days after the completion of the drawing, the Prizes will be paid to the fortunate adventurers, subject to a deduction of 15 per cent. Such prizes as shall not be demanded within twelve months after the drawing is finished, shall be considered as relinquished for the benefit of the Society. For the satisfaction of the purchasers, it may be necessary to mention, that the managers have given a bond for the due payment of the prizes that may be drawn. Tickets to be had of the managers.

John Pope,
Thos. Wallace,
Geo. Trotter, jun.
Danl. Bradford,
Jas. Fishback,
Andrew M'Calla,
Thos. Bodley,

CHEAP GOODS.

Maccoun & Tilford,

HAVE just received from Philadelphia, and are now opening, at their Store on Main street, an extensive, elegant assortment of

CHEAP MERCHANDIZE, of the latest European importations, chiefly purchased from vendue houses, which they are determined to sell at the lowest prices that Goods are sold at in this state, for Cash. They have also a large and general assortment of

BOOKS, of the latest publications; and keep a constant supply of

NAILS, made of the best Pennsylvania Iron, at their Nail Manufactory.
Lexington, Jan. 16, 1804.

BLUE DYING.

THE SUBSCRIBER,

WISHES to inform the public, that he continues to carry on the BLUE DYING, on Main Cross Street, between Mr. Adam Weber's and Mr. Myers's, where he will dye Cotton, Linen and Wool, with a warm dye—Cotton deepest blue, at 4/6 per pound—Wool at 1/6 per pound, which he will warrant to be equal to any dye in the town of Lexington.

JACOB BOSHART.
Lexington, June 25, 1803. *3st

THE partnership of Trotter and Scott, was on the 14th ult. dissolved by mutual consent. All those indebted by either bond, note, or book account, are requested to make immediate payment to George Trotter sen. who will settle all the business of said firm—those who will not avail themselves of this notice, will compel us to the disagreeable necessity of commencing suits without respect to persons.

Geo. TROTTER sen.
ALEX. SCOTT.
Lex. 26th Dec. 1803,

John Jordan Jun.

Has a large and General Assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

SUITABLE for the present, or approaching season, which he will sell low for

CASH, TOBACCO, HEMP, GINSENG, WHEAT, SALT-PEIRE, BEES-WAX, TALLOW, HOG'S LARD, PORK, COUNTRY LINEN, AND THREAD.

Those indebted to the late firm of JOHN JORDAN JUN. & Co. are requested to call and pay—or at least settle their accounts.
Lexington, K. Nov. 14th 1803.

JOHN A. SEITZ & CO.

HAVE on hand a large and handsome assortment of

Merchandise,

which they will sell unusually low for Cash, Hemp, Tobacco, Whiskey, Country Linen, Salt-Peire, & Bees Wax.

Lexington, March 13th, 1804.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Whereas, I am legally authorized by power of attorney, granted by John Wilson of Philadelphia, and dated the 15th of September, 1803, to make leases of two tracts of land, entered, surveyed and patented in the name of Thomas Franklin, lying upon the waters of Kentucky river; one containing, by survey dated the 30th day of August, 1784, 116,650 acres—the other, by survey dated the 21st of the same month and year, containing 108,344 acres, to such persons as may be desirous of settling on such lands, and upon such terms as are limited by the said power of attorney. Therefore I hereby give notice, that application can be made to me in Lexington, where I will be ready to act agreeably to the powers in me vested, as relates to the making of such deeds and grants as may be required.

By virtue of the powers vested in me, I hereby forewarn all persons from cutting timber, working salt-petre caves, salt-water springs, coal mines or minerals of any description, without they are authorized by special contract; or in any manner trespassing on the above lands, as any person offending herein, will be prosecuted with the utmost rigor of the law.

JOHN M. BOGGS.

Lexington, 15th Oct. 1803.

FOR SALE,

At a reduced price in Cash and personal property at valuation, the following

Lands,

400 acres entered for John May, on the north side of the Kentucky river, and lower side of Cedar creek.

30 acres, part of 40, entered by Geo. May, on the salt lick, on Sandy.

216 1-4 acres half of 433 1-2 entered by John May, around the last entry.

250 acres, half of 500, entered, May 1780, by George May, near Lydia's Mount.

400 acres, half of 800, in the name of Isaac Shelby, adjoining the last—entered June 23, 1780.

About 30 acres, being that part of John May's entry of 1000, including the confluence of the South fork with Main Licking, which lies within the forks, and including a part of the town of Falmouth.

666 2-3 acres, part of Samuel Meredith's 1000, in the forks of Licking, adjoining the last entry, and including the remainder of Falmouth—Patented 10th July, 1786.

1533 1-3 acres, part of Samuel Meredith's & George Clymer's 2000 acres, on Bank Lick creek—Patented 14th November, 1786.

266 2-3 acres, part of Samuel Meredith's and George Clymer's 400, north side of Licking, and joining John May's 1000 before mentioned.

1000 acres, entered for Ben. Holliday, on Battle creek, adjoining John Saunders.

1000 acres, entered for John May, north side of the Rolling fork of Salt river, joining George Underwood, and including the mouth of Wilton's creek.

The claims to the above parcels of land are deduced, by private contracts, from the persons for whom they were located.

GEO. M. BIBB.

Lexington, Jan. 3, 1804. tf.

CHEAP GOODS.

SAML. & GEO. TROTTER, HAVE just received from Philadelphia, and are now opening at their Store on Main street, Lexington, An extensive assortment of MERCHANDISE, Of the latest importations from Europe, and the East and West Indies—

CONSISTING OF
Dry Goods,
Hard-Ware,
Groceries,
China,
Queen's, and } Wares.
Tin

All of which were purchased on the lowest terms, and will be sold either by wholesale or retail for Cash accordingly.

Amongst which are the following articles—
Fine and Coarse Cloths,
Coatings,
Flannels,
Rofe, 2 1-2 point, and striped Blankets,
Cassimeres,
Fancy Cord,
Irish Linens,
Chintzes,
Calicoes,
India Mullins,
British Plain Jaconett, Tambored,
Lappett, Book & Cambric do.

Scarlet Cloaks,
Turkey Cotton,
Cotton and Wool Cards,
Saddlery,
Iron,
Anvils,
Vices,
Steel,
Cut and Hammered Nails assorted

Hyson,
Young Hyson, } Teas, fresh & of
Souchong, and } the best quality.

Green
Coffee and Chocolate,
Loaf and Brown Sugar,
Indigo, of a superior quality,
8 by 10 Window Glafs,
Queen's and Glafs Ware, assorted by the crate.

N. B. One of the subscribers intending to start for Philadelphia, in a few days, request those who are indebted to them to make immediate payment.

S. & G. T.

2d Jan. 1804.

To Lease,

VALUABLE FARM,

LYING in Mercer county on Salt river, about one mile and half above Maj. Buchanan's mill, on the road leading from Frankfort to Harrodsburgh with about 100 acres of Cleared Land, a good Dwelling House and other Convenient Buildings, a large apple and Peach Orchard, Meadow and Pasture; the whole in good repair.

James Maccoun.

Lexington, March 14, 1803.

A Great Bargain,

May be had in that valuable and handsome SEAT OF LAND,

WHEREON I now live, in the county of Fayette, on Davy's fork of Elkhorn, containing 450 or 460 acres, well improved, and generally thought to be as handsome a place as any in the county—the dwelling house is of brick, two stories high, 46 feet long, by 22 wide, finished in a neat, plain manner.—A very fine

GRIST MILL,

with two pair of stones, one of which are French Burrs: the mills and dam were all built anew about nine months ago, and are generally thought to grind as fast as any mills in the state: the dam, and all under-works of the mills are locust timbers. There are about 130 acres of open land, meadows and grass lots included; springs and stock water that was never known to fail. The title is indisputable.—The terms are, four pounds per acre, cash, or five pounds per acre, half the money paid down, the other half twelve months credit, the land being made subject to the payment. I will sell the whole together, or the mills and 50 or 100 acres with them, or otherwise divide, as may suit best. For further particulars, by applying to the subscriber, living on the premises, any person may be informed, and shown likewise.

John Rogers,

January 26, 1804.

TO SELL OR RENT,

A HOUSE with a good Cellar and Kitchen, several small Buildings, and a Garden Lot, very convenient for a small family—Apply to F. D. Robert, on the premises, High street, opposite Short Cross street.

RAGS.

Three cents per pound, or 18s. per hundred weight, given for clean linen or cotton rags, at Charles's printing office, Lexington.

1am

Money Wanted.

THE subscriber intending to set out for Philadelphia and Baltimore, on the first of next month, most earnestly requests all those indebted to him, to come forward and pay their respective balances. He has on hand a variety of

Merchandise,

to be sold unusually CHEAP for CASH, or such articles of Country Produce, or Manufacture, as may from time to time suit him.

LINSEED OIL,
For sale by the barrel or smaller quantity.

William West.
Lexington, 13th March, 1804.

I WILL SELL

A NEGRO GIRL,

ABOUT 17 or 18 years of age; she is an exceeding good house servant, and sold only for want of employment.

I have lent a number of BOOKS, to persons whose names I have forgotten, particularly "Free thought upon Pope," and the "Jew's Letters," the holders of them will be so good as to return them to the subscriber.

Peter January.

Lexington, March 12th, 1804. 3t

MILITARY LANDS.

For Sale,

TWO valuable tracts of MILITARY LAND, situate on the river Ohio (State of Ohio) about 25 miles below Limestone, including the mouth of Bear creek and extending up the river 1519 perches to the mouth of Maple creek. One of these tracts containing 1400 acres, was granted to Gen. John Nevill; the other containing 4222 acres, granted to Gen. Daniel Morgan.

A large proportion of each of these tracts, is river bottom of the first quality, on which are several improvements; the balance excellent upland well watered and timbered. The lines of survey will be shown by Jonathan Taylor, or Peter Demofs, who live on the lands.

I will sell on a long credit, on the interest being paid annually.—For further information enquire of James Morrison, in Lexington, Kentucky, who is in possession of a draught descriptive of the surveys, or the subscriber in Pittsburgh.

PRESLEY NEVILL.

Oct. 8, 1803.

THE SUBSCRIBER,

WILL continue business in the house lately occupied by Trotter & Scott—He has just received, and now opening a large, very general and well chosen assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

of the latest importations from Europe, suitable for the present and approaching season; a considerable part of which being purchased with cash, enables him to sell upon unusual low terms, but no credit can be given whatever.

Geo. TROTTER sen.

Lex. 26th Dec. 1803.

ULYSSES,

I WARRANT to be as high a bred horse as any in the state, and has as much, or probably more Arabian blood in him. He will stand, at my stable, the ensuing season, to cover mares at 3 dollars the single leap—6 dollars the season—or 10 dollars to insure a foal. I will receive in payment, merchantable corn, whiskey, hemp, linen, pork, or flour, delivered at my house, at the Lexington cash prices, if paid before the 25th Dec. next—o 5 dollars in cash, for the season, and the same proportion for the single leap, or insurance, if paid before the 1st of August next, when the season will end.

ULYSSES has already stood three seasons at my stable—his colts are allowed to show as well as those of any other horse in the state. Any person may see his pedigree on application to me.

Will. Allen.

March 11, 1804.

Fayette county, Ict.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT pursuant to an act of the Kentucky Legislature, the commissioners who were appointed by the Governor for the purpose of perpetuating testimony concerning the records and papers which were destroyed in the late office of this county, the said commissioners will continue to meet at the court house of said county, for the said purpose, on the first Monday in every month until the first day of July next, at which time their office as commissioners expire.

By order of said Commissioners.

LEVI TODD, Clerk

March 12th, 1804.

For the Kentucky Gazette.
HIBERNIAN VISITOR.

LETTER VII.

MY DEAR SIR,

AFTER examining the state of literature among you, I direct my enquiries to the judicial establishments of your state. Having myself been brought up under a monarchical government, and having heard that the courts were often the instruments of power in all such governments, I have enjoyed moments of happiness at the thought, that I had it in my power, while in a land of political freedom, to examine into the proceedings of courts not dependent upon the government, but on the people for their support; that I might compare them with those of my native and oppressed country, and thus from experience learn the essential difference between governments. But this like many of the other boasted advantages of republics, shrinks from the touch. And in reality there is not so much difference between governments as the friends of either would have us to believe. All speculation aside, that government is best which most pleases its subjects. But, my friend, do not here mistake me. I am far from believing that the organization of the different departments of the government is immaterial, and that all kinds equally conduce to the happiness of the people. On the contrary, I most heartily accord with that opinion of Montesquieu, that there are functions dangerous when united in the hands of one person; but when distinctly exercised produce the happiest effects. The people of your state attempted such a division when they constituted the government, and in this division, the Judiciary is the most important member. It is the organ of justice through which law and right are poured forth upon the people.

Upon enquiry, I found that your system of jurisprudence was nearly like that of Great Britain, and varied from it only in local matters: A system consisting of the common law, or those immemorial usages and customs, now only to be known by consulting the records and decisions of courts for several centuries past, and of those statutes and judicial explications of them, which have been compiling since the reign of Richard II. It seemed, therefore, to be an indispensable qualification in your judges, that they should be men of the first professional rank and talents. But among all classes of people, from the farmer up to the learned doctor, I heard complaints and murmurs against the decisions of courts.

Ever anxious to be informed of what conducted or added to the happiness of man, I attended your courts, from the county court to the supreme court of errors and appeals. Every where I found crowds of anxious people, some interested in the event of causes to be tried; but mostly drawn together from a spirit of enquiry or curiosity, than on account of business or suits of their own; and always carrying with them their noisy, democratic notions of independence. Court-houses ever exhibited an unfavorable example of republican order. Judges sitting as silent spectators, attorneys wrangling and disputing among themselves within the bar, parties often clamorous, witnesses pertinacious and contemptuous, and what may be called the people, some sober and others drunk—laughing, talking, sometimes shouting, and not unfrequently brawling and fighting in the presence of courts—composed motley groups truly novel and burlesque to a man acquainted with the order of European courts. With us, every one in the court-house observes a profound and respectful silence, and none dare to intrude their noise upon the deliberations of the judges. But here confusion and tumult among the people seemed to be the order of the day. I enquired if there was no law to restrain such disorder and repress such licentiousness? I was told there was; that courts have power to fine and imprison for all contempts and disturbances of order; and such is the proclamation of the sheriff every morning when he opens court. "And why is not this law executed?" "The fault is in the judges," was the universal reply.

In republics, all men are held to be equal, and with you it is a rule that there is no distinction, except as a consequence of public service. But talents will always command respect; and when united with a public office, must inevitably give a superior rank in any society or government. Upon a nearer view of the subject, it is not very difficult, even for a stranger, to discover the true cause of these complaints against judges. In the county court, which is composed of the justices of the peace for the several counties, you have in commission, men, not generally selected from the most respectable and best informed citizens, as with us. Many of them are very ignorant, some of them are not respected in their neighborhood, and others whose moral character will not bear scrutiny or investigation. There seems to have been a carelessness in the selection of these men almost unpardonable. They are filed justices of the peace; an important office in all countries, but more especially so in yours, where their jurisdiction is so extensive.

Note by the Editor of the Letters.

No person who is in the habit of visiting our courts of justice, but will be struck with the accuracy of this description. Our courts certainly do present among the worst examples of republican "order and decorum," and this is seen and lamented by all who reflect on the subject. What cry is more frequent in our court houses than that of "Silence! Silence!" from the sheriff? "sheriff keep silence," from the court? And what attempts are made to secure it? Courts may order 'til doomsday—Unless their orders are enforced by penal functions, who will regard them? Does any conduct exhibit a greater evidence of imbecility, either of authority or intellect, than this? And what is more injurious to the progress of business, or to the proper and correct understanding of a cause? When the attention of the court is divided by business and noise, how can the mind collect its energies and centre them in a particular point? And how can business be conducted with energy and dispatch?

For the Kentucky Gazette.

Mr. Bradford,

THE citizens of Kentucky, perhaps, feel themselves under many obligations to the Hibernian Visitor, for his very liberal remarks on their character and condition, and the interest he seems to take in their reputation, prosperity and happiness. They have a right, however, to demand of him that his representations be correct. How far this has been the case in his several first numbers, let the public judge; but with respect to the university, some of his observations are founded on ignorance of the state of the institution, or on wilful and gross misrepresentation, of which it is necessary that the public be informed. After struggling with many difficulties and discouragements, the university is now in as prosperous a condition as can reasonably be expected. If on some former occasions the board has been divided by opposite opinions, and urged different measures with some degree of warmth and intemperance, yet their integrity never was questioned. Harmony and unanimity are restored, and those differences might have been forgotten, but for the benevolent effusions of the Hibernian. In the university, the number of students is generally near about fifty, who resort to this place from various parts of the western country, from Chillicothe to Nashville. The Greek and Latin languages are taught in a way that would not disgrace any seminary in America, and, perhaps, I might presume to say even in Hibernia. It is true that the students do not generally take a complete course of classical learning; but this is not to be ascribed to any defect in the mode of teaching. If the Hibernian will take the trouble to enquire, he will find the reason to be this:—The dead languages, as forming part of a liberal education, have, for several years past, been decry'd by some very popular characters in America; they have been and still are decry'd by a few of the most influential men in Kentucky, and the laws of the institution allow the students to learn or to omit whatever parts of a liberal course they or their parents please. I know the laws granting this choice, have been often reproached as defeating the attainment of a complete education; but the objection I think loses its weight, when we recollect that many parents do not possess the means necessary to carry their sons through the full routine of academic studies, however favourable their dispositions might be.

The scientific departments throughout are conducted on a plan the most approved, both in Europe and America. The best authors read with care—lectures delivered on the most abstruse subjects—occasional exercises in reading, speaking, composition, &c. Let a class spend as much time here as is usually spent at Harvard, William and Mary, Princeton or Carlisle, and I would risk my character on their examinations evidencing equal acquirements (sufficient allowances being made for the deficiency of our philosophic apparatus.) If we do not avail ourselves of the illuminating doctrines of Condorcet, and the writers of the Godwinian school, yet we hope to meet with indulgence so long as we are brought acquainted with Newton, Locke, Reid, Beattie, Stewart, Paley, Blair, Vattel, &c. &c. by the assiduity of the professors.

Whether the Visitor is ignorant of the state of the university, or actuated by a premeditated design to injure the institution, he cannot be defended against the charge of being its enemy. The trustees, professors, every thing absurd, every thing wrong, in the Hibernian's opinion, except indeed the law and medical departments, to the second of which he has given ample credit. Here, perhaps, he recognizes those lectures examinations, &c. &c. the want of which he so much deprecates in the scientific department. The editor of the letters should inform himself of the true state of the university, and give his enlightened Hibernian friend and correspondent an opportunity of retracting and correcting his misrepresentations. How far the public mind may be influenced or misled by them, I cannot foresee. Little I think is to be apprehended from a man who acknowledges his information of the university derived from the casual hearsay of strangers.

A Disinterested Observer.

From the Aurora.

TO THE EDITOR.

As the good sense of the people in their elections have put the affairs of the union in a prosperous condition at

home and abroad, there is nothing immediately important for the subject of a letter, I therefore send you a piece on another subject.

THOMAS PAINE,

TO THE PEOPLE OF ENGLAND.

IN casting my eye over England and America, and comparing them together, the difference is very striking. The two countries were created by the same power and peopled from the same stock, what then has caused the difference? Have those who emigrated to America improved, or those who they left behind degenerated? There are as many degrees of difference in the political morality of the two people, as there are of longitude between the two countries.

In the science of cause and effect, every thing that enters into the composition of either must be allowed its proper portion of influence. Investigating therefore, into the cause of this difference, we must take into the calculation the difference of the two systems of government; the hereditary and the representative. Under the hereditary system, it is the government that forms and fashions the political character of the people: In the representative system it is the people that form the character of the government. Their own happiness as citizens, forms the basis of their conduct and the guide of their choice. Now is it more probable that an hereditary government should become corrupt, and corrupt the people by its example, or that a whole people should become corrupt and produce a corrupt government? for the point where the corruption begins becomes the source from whence it afterwards spreads.

While men remained in Europe the subjects of some hereditary potentate, they had ideas conformable to that condition; but when they arrived in America, they found themselves in possession of a new character, a character of sovereignty; and like converts to a new religion, they became inspired with new principles. Elevated above their former rank, they considered government and public affairs as part of their own concern, for they were to pay the expence, and they watched them with circumspection. They soon found that government was not that complicated thing, enshroued in mystery, which church and state, to play into each other's hands, had represented it; and that to conduct it with propriety was to conduct it justly. Common sense, common honesty, and civil manners, qualify a man for government; and besides this, put man in a situation, that requires new thinking, and the mind will grow up to it, for like the body it improves by exercise. Man is but a learner all his lifetime.

But whatever be the cause of the difference of character between the people and government of England and those of America, the effect arising from that difference is as distinguishable as the sun from the moon. We see America flourishing in peace, cultivating friendship with all nations, and reducing the public debt and taxes incurred by the revolution. On the contrary we see England almost perpetually in war, or warlike disputes, and her debt and taxes continually increasing. Could we suppose a stranger, who knew nothing of the origin of the two countries, he would, from observation, conclude that America was the old country, experienced and sage, and England the new, eccentric and wild.

Scarcely had England drawn home her troops from America, after the revolutionary war, than she was on the point of plunging herself into a war with Holland, on account of the Stadtholder; then with Russia; then with Spain on account of Nootka cove; and actually with France to prevent her revolution. Scarcely had she made peace with France, and before she had fulfilled her part of the treaty, than she declared war again to avoid fulfilling the treaty. In her treaty of peace with America, she engaged to evacuate the western posts within six months; but having obtained peace, she refused to fulfil the conditions, and kept possession of the posts and embroiled us in an Indian war. In her treaty of peace with France, she engaged to evacuate Malta within three months; but having obtained peace, she refused to evacuate Malta, and began a new war.

All these matters pass before the eyes of the world, who form their own opinion thereon, regardless of what English newspapers may say of France, or French newspapers say of England. The non-fulfilment of treaty is a fact that every body can understand. They reason upon it as they would upon a contract between individuals, and in so doing they reason from a right foundation. The affected pomp and mystification of courts make no alteration in the principle. Had France declared war to compel England to fulfil the treaty, as a man would commence a civil action to compel a delinquent party to fulfil a contract, she would have stood acquitted in the opinion of nations. But that England still holding Malta, should go to war for Malta, is a paradox not easily solved, unless it is supposed that the peace was insidious from the beginning, that it was concluded with the expectation that the military ardour of France would cool, or a new order of things arise, or a national discontent prevail, that would favor a non-execution of the treaty and leave England the arbiter of the fate of Malta.

Something like this, which was like a vision in the clouds, must have been the calculation of the British ministry; for certainly they did not expect the war would take the turn it has. Could they have foreseen and they ought to have foreseen that a declaration of war was the same as sending a challenge to Bonaparte to invade England and make it the seat of war they hardly would have done it unless they were mad; for any event such a war might produce, in a military view, it is England would be the sufferer, unless it terminated in a wife revolution. One of the causes assigned for this declaration of war by the British ministry, was, that Bonaparte had cramped their commerce. If by cramping their commerce is to be understood that of encouraging and extending the commerce of France, he had a right, and it was his duty to do it. The pretension of monopoly belongs to no nation. But to make this one of the causes of war, considering their commerce in consequence of that declaration is now cramped ten times more, is like the case of a foolish man who after losing an eye in fighting, renews the combat to revenge the injury and loses the other eye.

Those who never experienced an invasion by suffering it, which the English people have not, can have but little idea of it. Between the two armies the country will be desolated, wherever the armies are, and that as much by their own army as by the enemy. The farmers on the coast will be the first sufferers, for whether their flock of cattle, corn, &c. be seized by the invading army or driven off, or burnt, by order of their own government, the effect will be the same to them. As to the revenue which has been collected altogether in paper, since the bank stop payment, it will go to destruction the instant an invading army lands! and as to effective government, there can be but little where two armies are contending for victory in a country small as England is.

With respect to the general politics of Europe, the British ministry could not have committed a greater error than to make Malta the offensive cause of the war; for though Malta is an unproductive rock, and will be an expence to any nation that possesses it, there is not a power in Europe will consent that England should have it. It is a situation capable of annoying and controuling the commerce of all other nations in the Mediterranean; and the conduct of England on the seas, and in the Baltic, has shewn the danger of her possessing Malta. Bonaparte by opposing her claim, has all Europe with him. England by asserting it loses all. Had the English ministry studied for an object that would put them at variance with all nations from the north of Europe to the south, they could not have done it more effectually.

But what is Malta to the people of England compared with the evils and dangers they already suffer in consequence of it. It is their own government that has brought this upon them. Were Burke now living he would be deprived of his exclamation that "the age of chivalry is gone;" for this declaration of war is like a challenge, sent from one knight of the sword to another knight of the sword to fight him on the challenger's ground, and England is staked as the prize.

But though the British ministry began this war for the sake of Malta, they are now artful enough to keep Malta out of sight. Not a word is now said about Malta in any of their parliamentary speeches and messages. The king's speech is silent upon the subject, and the invasion is put in its place, as if the invasion was the cause of the war, and not the consequence of it. This policy is easily seen through. The case is, they went to war without counting the cost or calculating upon events, and they are now obliged to shift the scenes to conceal the disgrace.

If they were disposed to try experiments upon France, they chose for it the worst possible time, as well as the worst possible object. France has now for its chief, the most enterprising and fortunate man, either for deep project or daring execution, the world has known for many ages. Compared with him, there is not a man in the British government, or under its authority, has any chance with him. That he is ambitious the world knows, and he always was so—but he knew where to stop. He had reached the highest point of probable expectation, & having reduced all his enemies to peace, had set himself down to the improvement of agriculture, manufactures and commerce at home, and his conversation with the English ambassador Whitworth, shewed he wished to remain so. In this view of his situation, could any thing be worse policy than to give to satisfied ambition a new object and provoke it into action. Yet this the British ministry have done.

(Concluded in our next.)

Jan. 21, 1804.

taken up by Henson Violet, living in Woodford, a bay Horse, 6 years old, upwards of 14 hands high, 3 white feet, shod before, some saddle spots, docked and branded on the near shoulder and buttock, we don't know what—apprised to 70 dollars.—Also, a dark bay Mare, 8 years old, upwards of 14 hands high, has a star in her forehead, off hind foot white; docked, but no brand perceivable—apprised to 60 dollars.—Certified under my hand this 9th day of March, 1804.
Richd. M. Thomas, j. p.

NOTICE.

Kentucky Insurance Company.
THE annual general meeting of the Share-holders in the Kentucky Insurance Company, will be held at their office in Lexington, on Monday the second day of April next, at 10 o'clock, for the election of a President, four Directors, and five Auditors, pursuant to law, and the ordinances of the corporation.
By order of the President & Directors.
W. MACBEAN, Clk.
Lexington, 18th Feb. 1804.

JOHN POPE,

HAS removed to Lexington, and will PRACTICE LAW in the General Court, and in the Fayette, Jefferson, Boone, Bourbon, Montgomery and Madison Circuit Courts.
tf
November 10th, 1803.

REMOVAL.

Maccoun & Tilford,

HAVE removed their STORE to the house formerly occupied by Messrs Saml. & Geo. Trotter.
July 26th, 1803.

Brown & Well's Patent
WOODEN STILL.

HAVE been in use for some time, in the vicinity of Lexington, and have received the most unequivocal approbation from more than two hundred Practical Distillers, whose certificates could be easily procured.

Any common carpenter or cooper can construct a Distillery on this plan, in three or four days, and the cost of Stills which will contain 500 gallons, will not exceed 100 dollars.

Spirit (of high proof and free from all disagreeable taste) is produced by one operation, which saves the expence and trouble of doubling.

These stills work more than three times as fast as the common stills and require a very small quantity of fuel.

Gentlemen, who are desirous of purchasing the Patent Right for states, counties, or single distilleries, will please to apply to the Patentees in Lexington, Kentucky.

The price of Rights to individuals 50 dollars.

FOR SALE,

A Merchant-Mill, Saw-Mill and Distillery.

SITUATE on the waters of Silver-creek, in Madison county, about six miles from the court-house, and ten miles from the Kentucky river, to which is annexed 140 acres of LAND.

The stream and seat are equal to any in the state, and the Mills and Distillery in prime order. For terms apply to the subscriber on the premises.
ROBERT PORTER.

Madison county }
Oct. 1st, 1803. } tf



WILLIAM ROSS,
BOOT & SHOE-MAKER,

HAS on hand a large assortment of BOOTS & SHOES, which he intends selling at reduced prices.

	D.	C.
Brown top Boots,	8	
Black top do.	7	
Three quarter do. 5 1-2, if foxed,	6	
Half do. 5, if foxed	5	50
Mens' lined and bound Shoes	2	
Mens' kip-skin do.	1	75
Mens' coarse do.	1	50
Womens' Slippers from 1 to 1	25	
Small Shoes according.		

At these low prices, no trust need be expected. He means to sell at these prices through the course of the year.

N. B. Any gentleman that wishes to purchase a quantity of any of the above work, the prices will still be reduced.

Two or three APPRENTICES wanted to the above business immediately.
tf

The noted Horse

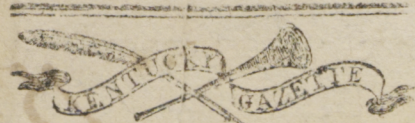
MEDLEY,

FORMERLY the property of Mr. Nicholas Lewis, will stand the ensuing season at the plantation of the subscriber on the head of Jefferson, and will be let to mares at Eight Dollars the season, in Young Cattle, Cotton, Pork, Wheat, Hemp, Rye, or Country Linen, delivered at my house by the last of July, if not paid by that time Six Dollars Cash. Fifteen Shillings cash the single leap, and sixteen dollars to insure a mare to be with foal. Good pasturage gratis for mares coming from a distance, but will not be answerable for accidents or escapes.
JAMES COGAR.
March 10, 1804.

The Pilgrim's Songster;

For sale, at this Office,

Price 25 cents.



"Time to his charge—
"He comes, the Herald of a noisy world,
"News from all nations lumb'ring at his back."

LEXINGTON, MARCH 27.

MELANCHOLY.—On Friday evening last a child of three or four years of age, the only daughter of Mr. George Teggarden, near this town, was burnt to death, by her cloaths taking fire, whilst at play with some other small children round a stump, which they had set on fire.

The legislature of the state of Rhode-Island have adopted the proposed alteration of the constitution of the United States. In the Senate it was agreed to unanimously—in the House of Representatives, after a lengthy debate, by a majority of 24.

Our accounts from London are down to the 14th of January. The most interesting articles will be found in this day's paper. Nothing of importance is detailed relative to the invasion.

On the 14th inst. the house of representatives were still engaged in discussing the bill for the government of Louisiana. A number of amendments were proposed to the bill as it passed the senate, which had been rejected.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Washington City, to his correspondent in this town, dated March 12.

"The Senate removed Judge Pickens from office this day. The house of representatives at the same time passed a vote of impeachment against Judge Chase. No doubt this American Jetties will be removed also.

"A bill for the sale of the Indian lands passed the lower house this afternoon. They are to be sold in quarter sections at two dollars per acre: the interest is to be taken off the instalments. It will pass the senate in a day or two."

NEW-YORK, March 7.

Dwyer, well known as a distinguished child among the Irish insurgents, after coming along for a long time among the mountains, surrendered himself unconditionally to Capt. Hume, of Wicklow county. From the active exertions of gen. Beresford, and his large rewards offered by government, it is supposed that he could not much longer have escaped his pursuers. His principal lieutenant, named Burke, is said to have been also apprehended.

An article under the head of Dwyer, December 20, gives the following description of a French gun boat, sunk in the river. She is a lugger rigged 68 feet long, 18 feet 8 inches wide and 4 feet 8 inches deep, very slight built, her timbers only 4 inches square, plank one inch and a quarter thick, has one short brass gun abaft a 32 pounder, another (it is presumed in the bow) a long 18 pounder, she had also a quantity of French muskets. A human skull was found on board, which it is said they all have intended to be fixed on a pike, as a standard of death or victory.

Frequent conferences are stated to have taken place at Paris, between the French minister of foreign affairs, and the Austrian and Prussian ambassadors, relative to a difference between Austria and Bavaria. An Austrian army of 60,000 men is mentioned to have marched towards the Bavarian frontiers. The prevailing opinion on the continent, was that if the existing misunderstanding should lead to an actual rupture between Austria and Bavaria, the former will be aided by Russia and the latter by France, probably also by Prussia. It was further understood that the obvious inclination of his Prussian Majesty to adopt this line of conduct, had produced some serious remonstrances on the part of the emperor Alexander.

The following article relative to continental prospects is from one of our London papers:—"Accounts from Rotterdam state, that the head quarters of the French gen. Arnaud have been removed from Lauenberg to Ratzburg, preparatory to the arrival of gen. Morier, with his army from Hanover—a measure which has given rise to much serious speculation, and from which some highly important inferences are anticipated with respect to the situation of affairs in the north. The projects of France are of a gigantic and destructive description, that unless some bounds are immediately prescribed to her ambition, the general safety of Europe must become endangered, and the tame spectators of her conduct erect eternal monuments of their own humiliation. In European Turkey some fresh disturbances are stated to have broken out. This circumstance joined to the rapid movements of the French, in lower Italy, are understood to engage at present the serious attention of the courts of Petersburg and Vienna, between which a constant correspondence has for some time been kept up. Other accounts received from Holland on the same day, state that the flat-bottomed boats of the enemy are now deemed wholly unfit for the proposed service, & that in the experiments which have lately been made of their efficacy, numbers of lives have been lost.

Rumours of lord Nelson's death which have reached this country are unfounded. He is in the Mediterranean blockading the French fleet in Toulon: and with one of his vessels constantly stationed in the bay of Naples.

LONDON, December 31.

In a late discussion in the French Privy Council, Bonaparte is said to have expressed himself in the following terms:—"The government wants money; the latter must be raised, or the former will fall. A great measure is necessary, when the safety of the state is in question. The population of France amounts to 30 millions; let each individual be compelled to pay an extraordinary contribution of one franc per month, until our present embarrassment be removed. It will be objected that every person cannot pay this poll tax. But let a committee of the most wealthy inhabitants be formed in each commune; make them personally responsible for the collection of the tax, and call on the committees monthly for the proportion which each ought to pay. The business will then be easily settled, for the rich will have to pay for the poor.

Letters from Hamburg state, that gen. Berthier declared in full Senate, that the first consul was determined never to make peace with England (if he should not succeed in conquering it) before the king of Great Britain had promised to repay both the present and any future loans France finds it necessary to raise during its occupation of Hanover." An official note from the French minister Reinhard, has repeated this declaration.

From the Philadelphia Evening Post of 5th March.

A confidential correspondent has communicated to us the substance of a letter just received from Germany, stating that country to be in a state of extreme inquietude, from great fermentations and intestine divisions having lately taken place, which comprise some important event. Whether these divisions have been produced by the intrigues of France, or by some imprudent step of the Austrian government, is not yet known; this much, however, we can say, that four violent parties have lately broken out, and have much disturbed the social harmony among the citizens of the first class.

The first party, which is denominated the Imperial, is most actively employed in supporting the plans, and furthering the operations of the court, which tend to the Ottoman empire. The second party, which is called the Prussian, is supposed to aim at the aggrandizement of the successor of Frederick the Great, by making him a partner in the empire, and even claiming for him the right of being elected to the Imperial throne in succession. A third party, no less troublesome, is called the Republican, who are equally averse to conquest and to monarchy. The fourth party, which seems to rule over the old institutions and former opinions, is that of Peace, or Bonaparte. These under the influence of this party, which are not in concert with France. The distressing effects of these internal contentions and divisions, have already reached the imperial cabinet, from which one or two ministers have been removed. The public funds have also felt the shock, and have decreased to an alarming degree. The notes of the bank of Vienna have fallen 63 per cent and notwithstanding such ruinous discredit, the government insist upon discharging their obligations, with this depreciated paper, which must be received by the creditors of the empire at full value. It is expected that many thousands will be ruined by this procedure.

The above comes from so respectable a source, that its truth cannot be doubted.

PHILADELPHIA, March 9.

Latest from Europe.—Our readers will find a variety of foreign intelligence in the succeeding columns, received by an arrival at New-York from Liverpool. The London advices are 38 days later than those heretofore received, yet no events of importance had taken place in Europe in the interval.—Changing the dates, what we now receive respecting the threatened invasion might well be considered the news received two months ago; accounts are equally contradictory and not calculated to enable one to form a correct judgment of the whole: it is very evident that the delay on the part of France had not quieted the fears of the English people or government, as had been lately intimated, both still looked upon an attempt at invasion as certain. We had before been told that the preparations of France were complete, this is now again asserted; every one, however, will acknowledge the necessity which exists of Bonaparte's leaving nothing undone: if an invasion is actually his object, his measures must be proportioned to the greatness of the enterprise, & such a project cannot be carried too hastily. In England notwithstanding the inclemency of the season, active preparations for repelling an attack continued to be made; and on the coast every change of position by the French gun boats was made a pretext for calling out the troops—partial encounters continued to take place between the French gun-boats and British cruisers on the French coast. Bonaparte had not left Paris on the 22d December, his departure, however, had been expected daily—what the English prints state respecting the discontents at Paris do not appear to deserve any credit whatever. The accounts of the situation of the continental powers are by no means satisfactory—discontents may have arisen between Bavaria and Austria, but such as are not likely to produce an actual rupture. The neutrality of Spain and Portugal during the war had been officially notified at the different courts of Europe. It would appear that tranquility was maintained in Ireland solely by the force at the disposal of the government; indeed the minds of the people of the United Kingdom generally were kept in a state of constant anxiety and alarm by the continued threats of France and the ferocity with which they were considered by the British ministry.

The information received by this arrival is by no means of that interesting nature, which we had anticipated—we have yet to wait for events, which many believed the month of December would produce; not a sentence do we find under any head about a prospect of peace, or of any efforts being making for its promotion—the situation of the people must be truly distressing, yet that is not consulted, their destruction would appear to be the great object of government, or at least their happiness a secondary consideration with their ambitious rulers.

(Aurora.

LONDON, December 13.

A considerable advantage has been gained over the enemy in the East India seas, in a manner wholly unexpected by the public. Immediately after the delivery of the King's message to Parliament, on the subject of the hostility meditated by France, an overland express was sent to Admiral Raimier, which reached him in the short space of eighty-two days. A French squadron of one ship of the line and three or four frigates, with several transports, and more than two thousand troops, arrived soon after at Pondicherry, under the command of Admiral Linois. Admiral Raimier had made preparations for receiving this squadron, which he knew to be on the voyage, and when they arrived the whole were put under detention, to wait the decision of the question pending between England and France—Thus has the entire force of the enemy in that sea fallen into British possession, together with a body of troops, and, doubtless, with many other means of executing the native princes to hostilities against the English.

Bonaparte, it is said, has impressed into the service of France, 4,000 Genoese seamen, who are now on their way to Dunkirk and Ostend.

January 13.

Dutch Journals to the 11th have reached town, which contain Paris news to the 6th inst. The Chief Consul, it seems, reached Boulogne on the 31st in the afternoon. All accounts from Holland agree, that the attempt will be made in the course of the present month.

The following anecdote is in circulation: Thomas Emmett and A. O'Connor, who had been in this country during the whole of the summer, about ten or twelve days ago, hired a small vessel, an hooker, at Kinsale, and by promises of great reward induced three stout seamen to carry them into France, with several boxes of baggage. They effected their escape, and were put on shore near St. Maloes; and while they went up the country, two French soldiers were let as guard upon the hooker. From these persons the Kinsale men learned that their boat was confiscated; upon which they instantly adopted and performed the resolution of throwing the soldiers overboard, and returning to Kinsale, which they did with all the trunks and boxes, all of which they delivered up to the general officer commanding at Cork, who has found them chiefly filled with plans and correspondence of the most extraordinary nature.

PARIS, December 27.

There are daily engagements between our flotillas and the English cruisers.

At the Isle de Goix, 7 gun boats forced two ships of the line and a frigate to sheer off. They were stationed near the shore, and notwithstanding the ships of the line fired 20 broadsides they received no damages, and on the contrary returned 24 pounders which forced them to sheer off with much damage to their masts.

Thomas Love,

AFTER an absence of nearly twelve months from his old stand in Frankfort, near the Ferry and Ware-house, now informs his friends and the public, that he has resumed his old place of

ENTERTAINMENT,

Where those that may please to call on him, may rely on meeting with every attention, both as to themselves and horses, that this country will afford. Private parties may have rooms undisturbed by the bustle of a Tavern; and gentlemen disposed to have private boarding, can be accommodated to their wishes.

Frankfort, Feb. 22, 1804.

Garrard Circuit,

February term, 1804.

Robert Henry, complt. } In Chancery.
against }
Alexander Carns, deflt. }

THE defendant not having entered his appearance herein, agreeable to law, and the rules of this court, and not being an inhabitant of the state, on motion of the complainant, by his counsel, it is ordered that the said defendant appear here on the third day of our next May term, and answer the complainant's bill, otherwise it will be taken for confessed; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inferred in the Kentucky Gazette, for two months according to law.

A copy—reffe

Benj. Lercher, C. C. C. C.

A. WELSH,

Teacher of the school for instructing young ladies in needlework, &c. &c. the second day of April she will take a few boarders.

N. B. A master will attend those that wish to write.

WHEREAS a number of the officers of the late Revolutionary Army, were unfortunate enough to locate their claims in a tract of country, since found to be comprehended within the Indian claims. This is therefore to give notice, that application is intended to be made, in the name of all those who have redress, by petition to Congress; and little doubt is entertained, from the hardship of the case, but other land will be substituted. The agent who undertakes the management of the business, asks, as compensation, one third only, of what land is actually located and ultimately saved, he being at all expense to patenting the land. All who wish, upon these terms, their claims to be attended to, are requested to write forthwith, to Thomas Bodley, of Lexington, who will communicate with such agent.

Bourbon, set.

Taken up by Robt. Scroggin, on the waters of Sybas, one deer coloured last spring horse Colt, no brand, near hind foot white, about four feet high, large blaze in the face—appraised to 10 dollars. Given under my hand this 7th day Jan 1804.

David Clarkson, J. P.

Taken up by Henry Bulhough, on the head of the East Fork of Big Barren, a black Horse five years old—14 hands high—has a star and snip—all his feet white—hip hot—no brand perceivable—appraised to 30 dollars.—June 25th 1803.

A copy—reffe—

W. Logan, Clk.

Woods county, Nov. 12, 1803.

Taken up by John Kiles, on Main Licking, one bright bay Horse, seven years old, about fifteen and a half hands high, some saddle spots, a large star in his forehead, a long switch tail, a natural trotter, and shod before, no brand perceivable—appraised to 30.

David Gray, J. P. & C.

WHEREAS in June last, I passed my note to John Redcor, for seventy, or seventy five dollars, payable next May. The public may know I will not pay the same until the said Redcor complies with his contract to me. Given under my hand the 14th day of March, 1804.

John Young.

SPREAD EAGLE.

The Celebrated English Stallion

SPREAD EAGLE,

WILL stand the ensuing season, which will commence the twentieth of March and end the first of August, in Lexington, at his former stand, and will be let to mares at Thirty Dollars the season, to be discharged at any time before the first day of August, by the payment of Twenty Dollars; and Forty Dollars to insure a mare with foal, to be returned if such should not be the case, if the mare remains the property of the person who put her to the horse, with one dollar to the groom for each mare, so soon as she is put to the horse—Attested notes for Thirty Dollars the season, and Forty for the insurance, to be sent with the mares, payable on or before the 20th of December, 1804.

Spread Eagle and Sterling are brothers from fire, and out of fillers; he is of superior size—bone, blood, and beauty inferior to none; he is a beautiful bay, nearly sixteen hands high; well proved as a racehorse; running four mile heats with twelve stone on his back, as appears from the racing calendar in New Market, London, from the years 1795, to 1798; after which he is there noted, to America to col. John Hoopes, in Virginia, at the Bowling Green; where he (the last season that he made there) covered two hundred and thirty four mares, in preference to any imported horse in that state. I will furnish good pasture gratis, for mares that come a distance, and every attention will be paid them, but will not be responsible in cases of accidents or escapes. I will furnish grain, and feed the mares at three shillings per week, if required by the proprietor, and at his expense.

W. T. BANTON.

Spread Eagle.

He was bred by Sir Frank Standish, Bart. was got by Volunteer, one of the best sons of Eclipse, his dam by Highflyer, grand dam by F. engineer, out of the dam of Bay Malton, and Treasurer; she was got by Cade, out of the Lads of the Mill, by Old Traveller; Young Greyhound, Partner; Woodcock; Croft's Bay Barb; Makele's Brimmer; Sons of Dodsworth, Burton Barb mare.

Performance.

Spread Eagle, in New Market Craven Meeting, 1795, being the first time he ever started, won a sweepstakes of 100 guineas each, hundred feet across the flat, (7 subscribers) beating Mr. Dawson's Diamond, and two others. In the following meeting he won the second class of the Prince's stakes of 100 guineas each, beating lord Egremont's brother to Calmel, and

three others. At Epfom spring Meeting, same year, he won the Derby Stakes of 50 guineas each, hundred feet (45 subscribers) beating with the greatest ease, Gaudie, Pelter, Diamond, Viret &c. after which he was taken very ill with the distemper, and never recovered his form of racing, which, until then, was allowed to be most capital.

In 1796, he won a sweepstakes of 100 guineas each, at York, (8 subscribers) and was second for the great subscription there, beating Sober Robin.

In 1798, at New Market, he came second for the Craven Stakes, when twelve started, beating Druid, Gas, Bennington, &c. and won the King's plate of a hundred guineas, carrying 12 lb. the Round Course, beating Bennington; & lord G. H. Cavendish's Bay Horse by Jupiter.

March 1, 1804.

N. B. Mares that were put to Spread Eagle last season, that did not prove with foal, and were not disposed of by the person who put them, are at liberty to fetch them this season, and put again gratis, and will be allowed the same privilege so long as I keep the horse; and if I should dispose of him, have the privilege of putting to any other horse that I should have or get to keep.

4w

W. T. B.

Albert,

BRED by C. J. John Hoskins, in King and Queen county, Virginia, will continue to stand the ensuing season, at my stable, in Scott county, which will commence the twentieth of March and end the first of August, at the prices published last season viz. Eighteen dollars a season, and a compromise attested note sent with the mare, payable the twenty-fifth day of December ensuing, which may be discharged by the payment of Fifteen Dollars, paid by the first day of August ensuing. Nine Dollars the single leap, to be paid when the mare is covered, and if she should take the second time, Nine Dollars will be required as above, then the mare will be entitled to the season. Thirty Dollars to insure a mare in foal, provided the owner keeps her until it is expressly known that she is not in foal; but if they should part with the mare before the time expressed, the owner must be entitled to pay the insurance money. In all cases, half a Dollar to the groom, paid when the mare receives the horse. Large pasturage of Blue Grass, Timothy and Clover, well enclosed, gratis, for any mares coming more than twelve miles. Mares may be furnished with grain plentifully, at 3 shillings per week, for all those who may so direct, all care imaginable will be taken to accommodate my customers; but will not be answerable for casualties, escapes, &c. that may happen. Boys coming with mares shall have their board gratis.

ROBERT SANDERS.

March the 7th, 1803.

The thorough bred horse ALBERT was got by Americus, his dam by Wild Air, his grand dam by Dampier, out of Col. Braxton's imported mare Kitty Fisher. Americus was got by the imported horse Shark, Shark was got by Mark's, his dam by Shafton's Snap, his grand dam by Marlborough, out of a natural Barb mare. Wild Air was got by Fearnaught, Fearnaught by Regulus, Regulus by the Godolphin Arabian. Vampier was got by Regulus, who was got by the Godolphin Arabian. Kitty Fisher was got by Cade, which was got by the Godolphin Arabian. Albert's dam was the dam of Kitty Medley, Minerva, Melzar, Americus, Rozetta, and they have proved themselves to be the best stock in America. Albert will be six years old in April, upwards of five feet two inches high, a bay roan.

JOHN HOSKINS.

King & Queen county, Virg.

February the 5th, 1803.

Teste,

William Shortridge,

Francis Kerr,

John Edwards.

WHEREAS some reports have been prevailing, which originated from designing men, that Albert had scarcely a mare that proved in foal from the last season, I think it necessary to inform gentlemen, that the report is erroneous. Although false as it is, it might prove an injury to Albert's reputation, also my interest; but hope gentlemen of understanding will judge for themselves. I put nineteen mares to Albert, several at two years old, and have not the least doubt of sixteen of them being in foal, neither have I heard of more than five or six that failed being in foal.

ROBERT SANDERS.

March the 7th, 1804.

Thereby certify that I lived with Col. Robert Sanders last year, and was present when almost every mare was put to Albert, which was upwards of ninety, and have never heard of more than five or six that have failed being with foal; further I believe him to be a true foal getter.

BENJ. WHARTON.

Scott county.

See Gazette Extra.



**THE COUNTRY RAT,
A FABLE.**

WRITTEN BY A CAROLINIAN.

WITHIN a solitary wood,
An old deserted building stood;
Beneath its roof the vermin train,
Enjoy'd an unmoled reign.

Far from the noise of towns and strife,
A Rat there led an easy life;
He took his meals in easy ease,
He knew not want, nor wish'd for more;
Where flow'd the current of the mill,
He quench'd his thirst and drank his fill;
The luscious fruits that grew beside,
A trifling store of nuts supplied;
And his dainties meats should fail,
On yellow acorns he'd regale;
(A life of such serene repose,
Who but the happy rustic knows.)

One eve when every scene look'd gay,
He took his lone accustomed way;
And walk'd the dreary desert o'er,
Or ro'd along the winding shore;
When o'er the world night's shadows steal,
And stormy clouds the stars conceal,
Cautious in vain, he stray'd around,
No habitation to be found;
But soon his ever prying light,
Espied the glimmer of a light;
Thither he bent his eager pace,
And quick arriv'd the wily rat for place;
There blazing lamps their beams display,
And seem to emulate the day;
There, proud and lofty buildings rise,
And turrets of stupendous size;
He staid about, and food amaz'd,
Then on the fiery trophies gaz'd;
How wondrous before the dawn of day,
Within a house he made his way.

Aurora now serenely bright,
Broke from the east with cheering light;
The moon within the sky grew pale,
And mildly blew the morning gale;
And mildly blew the morning gale,
And mildly blew the morning gale;
Rous'd from a much disturb'd repose,
The peering city vermin rose;
Stard at the rat with fancy look,
And into frequent laughter broke;
Nibble although an untaught clown,
Soon caught the manners of the town;
Walk'd o'er the garret with an air,
And learn'd to gaze with vacant stare;
Could every other fool despise,
Yet think himself amazing wise.

One night as with his pill'ring train,
He sought to rob the hoarded grain;
And in the silent garret stray'd,
Where leaps on heaps vast stores were laid;
Sly was the robber's motions e'er,
And all his secret thefts e'er;
Then sudden from the gods among,
Grinn'd on poor Nibble sprung;
For pity now in vain he calls,
Caught in the fact the plunderer falls!

—Thus when the rude unpolish'd clown,
First visits the polliter town;
He spies the customs of the place,
And talks his deck'd with every grace,
With foppish emulations;
Struts every where to be admir'd;
But soon with crafty rogues look'd in,
He treads the dangerous paths of sin.
At length, his country's law defined,
Before the solemn bench he's tried;
In vain for mercy now he sighs,
Condemned, he on the gallows dies!

—Thus light as air.

Original Anecdote.
A celebrated Lawyer in this State, riding through a country town, stopped at a cottage to enquire his way;—the old woman of the house told him he must keep on straight for some way, and then turn to the right; but said that the self was going to pass the road that he must take, and that if he would wait a few moments till she got her horse ready, she would show him the way. "Well (said he) but company is better than none—take haste." After jogging on 5 or 6 miles, the gentleman asked if they had not yet come to the road that he must take.—"Oh yes (said she) we passed it two or three miles back; but I thought bad company better than none, so I kept you along with me!"

(Salem Pap.)

FOR SALE.
A House and Lot.
YONG on High and Water streets, in the town of Lexington. The terms may be made known on application to the occupant, or to the subscriber, about four miles from Lexington, near the Fate's Creek Road.

Edmund Fear.

FOR SALE.
A LOT on Main Street, containing 40 feet front; on which is a log house 18 feet square, a very good horse mill 46 by 32, and a well of water. Also a house and lot on Mulberry Street, containing 32 feet 5 inches front and 138 feet back on Thomas Whitney's back line. For further particulars apply to the subscriber, living on the lots.

John Harrison.

Lexington, March 13, 1804.

COTTON YARN,
A superior quality, for sale at the store of

Walker Baylor & Son, Lexington.

Nail Manufactory.
GEORGE NORTON,

TAKES this method of informing his friends, and the public in general, that he continues carrying on the NAIL MANUFACTORY, On Main Street; and has on hand a large assortment of Cut and Hammered NAILS, of the best quality. SPRIGS, BRADS, &c. which he will sell at the most reduced prices for Cash. A large quantity of BAR IRON of the best quality, from the iron works of Benner and Dorsey, also for sale. Lexington, January 9, 1804.

Nimrod,

WILL stand the ensuing season at Mr. George Hunt's stable, four miles from Lexington, on the Boon's station road, and will be let to mares at the reduced price of Eight Dollars the season, Four the single leap, or Fifteen to ensure a mare to be with foal, and in every instance twenty-five cents to the groom. The leap and groom's money to be paid when the mares are put; the season by the first day of October next, and the insurance when the mares are known to be with foal. The season will commence on the 15th of March and end the last of July. Nimrod is a handsome white, full fifteen hands high, his form has been given up by the best judges in Virginia, to be equal to any horse that ever stood in that state, and his colts more generally approved of, being remarkably handsome, active and generally of good size. No gentleman who wishes to breed from Nimrod can be deceived, as I bro't out two mares with foal by him, and one last spring's colt, which may be seen at his stand. To confirm what I have above asserted of Nimrod as a foal getter, I shall give the following chance, to wit—Any gentleman who puts a mare and complies with the advertisement, and gets a colt that is not a good one agreeably to the mare, shall have his money returned on demand. Pasturage gratis will be provided for mares from a distance, and great care taken of them, but will not be liable for accidents or escapes.

JOHN MASON.

MARCH, 1804.
NIMROD was got by Hart's old imported Medley, his dam the noted running mare old Willis, the dam of the two noted horses Brilliant and Handal. Old Willis was got by the imported old Janus, her dam by Col. John Baylor's imported horse Shock. Nimrod, in '91, won the Hanover town purse, in '92, the New-Glasgow purse. Given under my hand this 20th January 1803.

JOHN THORNTON.

We do certify that the famous horse Nimrod, bred by John Thornton, of Hanover, has stood his three last seasons at Tureman Lewis's, Spotsylvania county, Virginia, and think him entitled to the first rank among covering horses, his colts being remarkably handsome, active and generally of good size. Given under our hands this 6th October, 1803.

John A. Billingsly, John S. Johnson, Edmund G. Hill, Benja. Winn, Richard Sealeford, Pomfret Waller, George Winn, Richard Johnson, Garland Lively, Wm. Duett, George Luck, Taverner Winn, Fleming Terrell, John Wiglesworth, Fleming Chiles, Thomas Shirley, Thomas Minor, Lewis Timberlake, John Johnson, Benjamin Waller, John Shirley, Parish Coleman, James Crawford, Tureman Lewis, Taverner Wisdom, Stephen Hackney, Harry Durrett, Larkin S. Holliday, Curtis Waller, George Shirley, Zechariah Shaleford, Harry Goodloe, John W. Shirley.

I have other certificates too tedious to mention, from under gentlemen's hands who have bred from Nimrod in Virginia, which may be seen at his stand, concerning the sales of his colts, and their performance on the turf.

J. M. Jun.

BLUE, RED, GREEN, YELLOW & BROWN DYING.

I WILL color cotton and linen with a hot dye, which I will warrant to stand, or return the money, and on as reasonable terms as any dyer in Lexington. I will dye wool a deep blue at 15. 6d. per pound.

HUGH CRAWFORD.

At the sign of the Golden Boot & Shoe, in the old court-house, corner of Main & Cross-streets, Lexington.

September 13th, 1803.

N. B. If you want to have your cotton coloured free from spots, type your cuts loose.

H. C.

TOBACCO WANTED.

WALKER BAYLOR & SON,

WANT to purchase a quantity of INSPECTED TOBACCO,

At any of the ware-houses on the Kentucky river, for which they will give CASH and MERCHANDIZE or ALL CASH in nine months. Apply at their store opposite the market-house, in Lexington.

September 27, 1803.

CASH,
Will be given for TALLOW & CHEESE, At the Bake-shop, opposite Lewis Sanders & Co's Store, next door to the Nail Factory, Main Street, Lexington. A Valuable WORK HORSE, For Sale for Whiskey.

War Department, Feb. 8th, 1804.
Notice is hereby given,

HAT separate proposals will be received at the office of the secretary for the department of war, until the eighteenth day of May next ensuing, for the supply of all rations which may be required for the use of the United States, from the 1st day of October, 1804, until the 30th day of September 1805, both days inclusive, at the following places, viz—

First. At Niagara, Detroit, Michilimackinac, Chicago, Fort Wayne, the post on the Miami of the Lakes, and at any place or place, where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of Ohio, or at any place or places within the Indiana territory, north of the 41st degree of north latitude.

Second. At South West Point, Tellico, Knoxville, Nashville, and within the Cherokee nation between Tennessee and Georgia, and on the Tennessee river, and on the road between said river and Nashville, and at any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the states of Tennessee and Kentucky.

Third. At the garrison near Vincennes, on the river Wabash.

Fourth. At Fort Mifflin, near the mouth of the Ohio, Kaskaskias, and at any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the Indiana territory, south of the 41st degree of north latitude, (Vincennes excepted.)

Fifth. At St. Louis, New- Madrid, and any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited in Louisiana, north of the settlements on the river Arkansas.

Sixth. At Chickasaw Bluffs, Arkansas, Natchez, Fort Adams, Fort Stoddard on the Mobile, and at any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the Mississippi territory, and on the road between Natchez and the Tennessee river, (the post on said river excepted.)

Seventh. At New Orleans, and any place or places on the Mississippi river, below Fort Adams, and at Opelousas, Natchitoches, and at any other place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited in Louisiana, not before mentioned, or provided for.

Separate proposals will also be received as aforesaid, for the supply of all rations, which may be required for the use of the United States, from the first day of January, 1805, until the 31st day of December of the same year, both days inclusive, within the several states herein after mentioned, viz—

Eighth. At Fort Wilkinson, Cockspur Island, and at any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of Georgia, and on the Indian boundary between Georgia and the Creek nation.

Ninth. At Charleston, Rocky Mountain, on the head waters of the Santee, and at any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the states of South and North Carolina.

Tenth. At Norfolk, and at any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited, within the state of Virginia.

Eleventh. At Fort M'Henry, and at any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of Maryland and the District of Columbia.

Twelfth. At Fort Mifflin, Pittsburg, Carlisle, and at any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the states of Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, and Delaware.

Thirteenth. At Fort Jay, West Point, Albany, Schoenectady, and at any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of New York, (Niagara excepted.)

Fourteenth. At Fort Trumbull, Fort Wolcott, and at any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the states of Connecticut, Rhode Island and Vermont.

Fifteenth. At Fort Independence, (Boston harbour) and at any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of Massachusetts, (the district of Maine excepted.)

Sixteenth. At Portsmouth, Portland, and at any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of New-Hampshire and the district of Maine.

A ration to consist of one pound and one quarter of beef or three quarters of a pound of pork, eighteen ounces of bread or flour, one gill of rum, whiskey or brandy, and at the rate of two quarts of salt, four quarts of vinegar, four pounds of soap, and one pound and one half of candles, to every hundred rations. The prices of the several component parts of the ration should be specified; but the United States reserve the right of making such alterations in the price of the component parts of the ration aforesaid, as shall make the price of each part thereof bear a just proportion to the proposed price for the whole ration.

The rations are to be furnished in such quantities, that there shall at all times, during the term of the proposed contract, be sufficient for the consumption of the troops at Michilimackinac, Detroit, Niagara and Chicago for six months in advance, and at each of the other posts on the Western waters for at least three months in advance, of good and wholesome provisions, if the same shall be required. It is also to be permitted to all and every of the Commandants of fortified places or posts to call for at seasons when the same can be transported, or at any time in the case of urgency such supplies of like provisions in advance, as in the discretion of the Commandant shall be deemed proper.

It is to be understood that the contractor is to be at the expense and risk of supplying the supplies to the troops, and that all losses sustained by the depreciation of an enemy, or by means of the troops of the United States, shall be paid by the United States at the price of the articles captured or destroyed as aforesaid, on the deposition of two or more persons of creditable characters and the certificate of a commissioned officer, stating the circumstances of the loss, and the amount of the articles for which compensation shall be claimed.

The privilege is understood to be reserved to the United States of requiring that none of the supplies which may be furnished under any of the proposed contracts, shall be issued until the supplies which have been or may be furnished under contracts now in force, have been consumed, and that a supply in advance may be always required at any of the fixed posts on the Sea board or Indian frontiers, not exceeding three months.

H. DEARBORN,

secretary of War.

Blanks

Of all kinds for sale at the office of the Kentucky Gazette.

FAIR SPECULATION ON VALUABLE LANDS,

To Sell at moderate prices for Six or Eight years Credit—Viz.

3705 Acres at the mouth of Indian creek, from the Ohio, in a flourishing settlement. 2200 acres along the bank of the river on Red river, branch of Kentucky river.

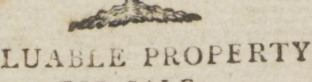
2295 acres at the mouth of Holly creek, including Frozen creek, branches of the Kentucky river, about 9 miles above its three forks.

2367 acres on the North fork of Rock Creek, on the river.

300 acres on the southern bank of Kentucky river, opposite the mouth of Hickman creek.

2000 acres including the main branch of Welch's creek, waters of Green river.

250 acres in the Illinois grant, 918 poles For further information apply to the Printer in Lexington, to Robert Craddock in Danville, to Thomas Howard in Richmond, Madison county, or to William Sudduth Clarke county.



VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

700 acres Military Land, lying on Brush creek, N. W. T. where the road crosses from Limestone to Chillicothe; this tract contains about three hundred acres of rich bottom, the remainder is well timbered; has on it a good mill seat, and is an excellent land for a public house.

500 acres ditto ditto, lying on Clover Lick creek, a branch of the East fork of the Little Miami, N. W. T. in a good neighborhood, about three miles from Dunham's Town, seven from Williamsburg, and eleven to twelve from the Ohio river.

1000 acres ditto ditto, lying on Brush creek, a few miles from New Market, N. W. T.

5000 acres, lying on Bank Lick creek, Kentucky, part of two tracts, containing 6000 acres, surveyed and patented for William Jones.

4000 acres, Clarke county, Kentucky, part of a tract of eight thousand acres, surveyed and patented for Richard Chinnor.

3332 2-3 acres, Mason county, Kentucky, part of 5000 acres, surveyed and patented for George Underwood.

1200 acres, Mason county, Kentucky, surveyed and patented for Moody and M'Millin.

1000 acres Military land, on the waters of Russell's creek, Green river.

325 acres, Jefferson county, Kentucky, about four miles from Louisville, 40 acres of this tract is cleared.

116 1-2 acres, Franklin county, Kentucky, on the North fork of Elkhorn, on this tract are considerable improvements.

A House and well improved lot in the town of Paris, on Main street, and adjoining Mr. Hughes's tavern.

An Inn and Out Lot in said town. Also a House and well improved Lot in this place.

The above described property will be sold for CASH, HEMP and TOBACCO, or on giving bond with good security, a considerable credit may be had.

For further particulars enquire of Andrew F. Price, attorney in fact for (or to the subscribers.

JOHN JORDAN Jun.

JOHN A. SEITZ.

Lexington Kentucky }
January 13, 1803 }

THE SUBSCRIBER HAVING OPENED A

2 Tavern,

IN that large frame house, in the town of Winchester, in Clarke county, adjoining the public square, and hitherto occupied by Maj. Robert Clarke, as a store-house; makes use of the convenience of a news-paper to inform the public, that in addition to a large and convenient house, with several remote and private rooms, he has provided himself with good officers, and large and commodious stables, furnished with hay and grain, a good and well chosen assortment of imported and home made liquors, as well as other necessaries for keeping a good house.

GEORGE WEBB.

March 15th, 1804.

JUST PUBLISHED,

By JAMES M. BRADFORD, And for sale by Daniel Bradford, Lexington; E. C. Berry, Frankfort; and John Butard, Louisville, price 15 Cents.

Notes on the Navigation of the Mississippi.

Subscribers are requested to call for their copies.

10th March, 1804.

2 Americanus,

(A JACK ASS)

WILL stand at my farm, 1 1-4 miles from Lexington, and will cover mares at 8 dollars the season, 4 dollars the leap, or 12 dollars to insure a mare with foal, which may be discharged in hemp, at 4 dollars per cwt; delivered in Lexington, by the last day of November. Attested notes must in all cases be sent with the mares.

Robt. Barr.

Americanus was got by General Washington's old Jack, out of a Maltese Jennet—He is nearly or quite 13 hands high, rising 5 years old, long and heavy made.

March 16, 1804.

JUST IMPORTED,

And now opening for sale by WILLIAM LEAVY, at his store in Lexington, A LARGE, ELEGANT, AND WELL CHOSEN ASSORTMENT OF

MERCHANDIZE,

BY WHOLESALE OR RETAIL, ON the most reduced terms for cash; confining of the following articles, besides a number of others too tedious to insert: viz.

- | | |
|---|--|
| Superfine, Fine, Coarse & Double milled drapery | Files and Ruffs |
| Coatings, Calimere, Moreens, Durants, Joan's spinning, Bombazines & Wild-bones, Irish Linens, Velvets, Velvetten, Thickets, Fancy & Constitution Cords, Scarlet Cardinals, Dunities, Marcellies, Newell Fashion Toilets, Stripes & plain man's fatten for wallcoating, Luteffings, Mantua, Serfies, Pelongs and fatten, Nankeens, Calicoes, Chintzes, Plain and figured Cambric, Jaconet, Tanboured, Indis, Book and Lappet Silk, Worsted & Mohair Fluff, Cotton, worsted and silk Hosi, The best Philadelphia made Umbrellas, Leather, Sattinett, Plain, Spangled, Morocco & Kid Mill, Pit, Crois-cut, Hand, Tenon, Dove-tail, and Comps | Cotton, wool, and tow Caros, Anvils, Vices, Steel, Sadulery, Ironmongery and Cutlery, And best London Pew-ter, A general assortment of imported Cut & Wrought Nails, 3 by 10 and 10 by 12 Window Glass, together with a very large assortment of Ware, China, and Queens' Also a number of Law, History, Divinity & School Writing Paper, Slates and morocco Pocket Books, An extensive variety of GROCERIES viz— Imperial, Hyson Chulong, Young Hyson, Hyson, & Bohea, A superior quality of Coffee, Ginger, Allspice, Pepper, Chocolate, Mace, Cloves, Nutmeg, Allum, Logwood, All kinds of Mattail Trimmings, and lye Stuffs, Paints and Medicines, &c. &c. &c. |

Wanted Immediately,

THREE or FOUR HANDS, TO work in a stone quarry, for which generous wages will be given in Cash and Merchandize. Black men preferred.

John R. Shaw.

Bourbon Circuit—February term 1804.

Jacob Mitchell, complainant, Against Smith's Heirs, defendants.

IN CHANCERY.

THE defendants: William Smith, Gui Smith, Peter Coffee, and his wife, Thomas Wilson, and Elizabeth his wife, not having entered their appearance herein agreeably to the act of assembly and rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that they are not inhabitants of this commonwealth, on the motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered that they do appear here on the third day of the next May term and answer the complainant's bill, that a copy of this order be inserted for eight weeks successively in some one of the Gazettes of this state.

A copy. Attest, Tho. Arnold. C. B. C. C.

Garrard Circuit—February term, 1804.

Robert Henry, complainant, Against Alexander Carns, defendant.

IN CHANCERY.

THE defendant not having entered his appearance herein agreeable to law and the rules of this court, and not being an inhabitant of the state, on motion of the complainant by his counsel it is ordered that the said defendant appear here on the third day of our next May term, and answer the complainant's bill, otherwise it will be taken for confessed; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Kentucky Gazette, for two months, according to law.

A copy. Attest, Benj. Letcher, C. G. C. C.

Garrard Circuit—February term, 1804.

James Guthrie, complainant, Against Alexander Carns, &c. defendants.

IN CHANCERY.

THE defendant Carns not having entered his appearance herein agreeable to law and the rules of this court, and not being an inhabitant of the state, on motion of the complainant by his counsel it is ordered that the said defendant appear here on the third day of our next May term, and answer the complainant's bill, otherwise it will be taken for confessed; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Kentucky Gazette, for two months, according to law.

A copy. Attest, Benj. Letcher, C. G. C. C.

THE SUBSCRIBER

BEING about to remove to Woodford, calls upon those indebted to him, to settle their accounts as speedily as possible, to enable him to answer demands against him. Should any persons call in his absence for this purpose, Mr. Dudley or Mr. Davidson, at Dr. Fithback's will settle with them. The balances due Ridgeley and Fithback, Dr. Fithback will receive; and such persons as have accounts against me individually, will leave them with Mr. Dudley or Davidson.

F. RIDGELY.

Jan 20th, 1804.

The celebrated Horse

TUP,

HAS been lately sold by W. Smalley, to James Garrard Jr. John L. Hickman, Willis Field and Eliza Warfield, consequently his stand will be altered; but all engagements and contracts for seasons made by those who thought proper to send mares to him, when he was expected to stand on David's fork, will be considered valid, if the persons with it.

The full blooded English Race Horse,

Tup,

WILL stand this season, at the farm of James Garrard, jun. three miles from Paris, on Stoner, in Bourbon county; where he will cover mares at Twenty-two Dollars the season, to be paid the 1st day of September next, or Eighteen Dollars with the mare—Twelve Dollars the single leap, to be paid at the time of covering—Ten pounds to insure a mare with foal, and in case the owner sells or disposes of the mare, the owners of the horse, are discharged from all responsibility as insurers.—The season will commence the 27th day of March, and end the 1st day of August. Good pasturage, well enclosed, will be furnished gratis, to all mares sent above the distance of twelve miles—board will be furnished servants that may be sent with mares from a distance, and every kind of grain upon the most reasonable terms; all mares sent, shall be strictly attended to, but we are not liable for accidents or escapes.

TUP is a beautiful dark bay, full fifteen hands three inches high, remarkable for his strength, form and activity—he was brought from London, by Will. Smalley, in the fall of 1801, in the American ship Gen. Lincoln. He has covered two seasons in Virginia. Certificates from men of the first rank and respectability there, now in our possession, prove him to be superior, as a foal-getter, to any horse in Virginia, whether imported or country bred.—Numbers of mares put to the TUP, in Virginia, were put before, to the best horses in that state, and the foals by TUP, were superior in form and activity.

PEDIGREE.

The bay horse, called TUP, foaled in 1796, was gotten by Javelin out of Flavia. Javelin was got by Eclipse; his dam by Spectator; his grand dam by Blank; great grand dam by Second; great, great grand dam by Stanyan's Arabian; great, great, great grand dam by King William's black Barb, out of Christopher Darey's roval mare. Flavia was gotten by the Ferrer's Arabian called Plunder; her dam, miss Euston, by Snap; grand dam by Blank; great grand dam by Cartouch, out of the Sore Heels mare; great, great grand dam of Highflyer—TUP, in 1798, won a sweepstake of an hundred guineas each at New-Market, (five subscribers) beating Mr. Heathcote's Vivalda, &c. A true copy from the stud book and racing calendar.

(Signed,)

JAMES WEATHERBY.

London, January 21, 1802.

Performance of TUP.

Wednesday, July 9, 1798, New-Market, England—a sweepstake of 100 guineas each, half forfeit, two years old, five subscribers.

Mr. Turner's Colts, by Javalin, out of Flavia (Tup) 1
Mr. R. Heathcote's Vivalda, 2
Mr. W. Aston's Queen James, 3
Performance of the dam of TUP (Flavia.)

1777, New-Market, 100 guineas each.

Lord Ferrer's Bay Filley Flavia, by his Arabian, 1

Mr. Burlington's Black Colt Pigmy, by Damascus, 2

Lord Offory's Filly, by his Arabian, 3

Two to one, on Flavia—Extract from the Racing Calendar, for 1777. W. FRAZER.

It is unnecessary to comment on the performances of old Eclipse. It is well known that at an early age he could distance any horse in England; and that it was found necessary, to publicly forbid his running any more, as no horse dare meet him. He afterwards covered at fifty guineas a mare. Javelin was one of his best sons.—He covered at ten guineas a mare, and one to the groom. He is sire to some of the best horses on the British turf.—

TUP, in his young days, was allowed by the best judges in England to be preferable to an Arabian, having all their sprightliness and elegance of limbs with the great strength of old Eclipse. Flavia at three years old won a sweepstake of a hundred guineas each, four subscribers at New-Market; see racing calendar for 1777, succeeding calendars prove her of high repute as a racer: she was many years kept as a fine brood-mare and was always put to the best horses.

Full season gratis, to all mares that do not prove with foal, that are put by the season, provided the seasons are paid punctually agreeable to the terms of the advertisement.

JAMES GARRARD, Jr.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

PURSUANT to a decree of the Lincoln circuit court, pronounced at the February term thereof, in the year 1804, in a suit in chancery depending in the said court, wherein Nathan Huston and Joseph F. Lewis are complainants, and Spencer Griffin defendant, will be sold, at the times and places herein after mentioned, the herein after mentioned tracts of LAND, or so much thereof as will be sufficient to raise the sum of three hundred and fifty pounds, with six per centum per annum interest from the first day of October, 1793, until paid—Four pounds, twelve shillings and six pence—and the sum of one hundred and fifty-three pounds, with interest thereon, after the rate of six per centum per annum, from the 20th day of July, 1799, until paid; being the sums decreed to be paid to the said complainants. The times and places of sale are as follows to wit.—The tract of land lying in Lincoln county, called and known by the name of English's station, as comprised in a deed from Lucas Sullivan to the said Spencer Griffin, and in a mortgage from the defendant to the complainants, will be sold on the premises, on the 13th day of April ensuing the date hereof. And the following tracts will be sold at the door of the court-house of Lincoln county, in Stanford on the 14th day of April aforesaid, to wit.—The tract of Land whereon George Nokes resides, in Lincoln county, as described and bounded in a deed from Edward West to Spencer Griffin, containing two hundred acres, more or less. Two hundred acres on the waters of Rough creek, as described in a deed from Robert Dobson, to the said Spencer Griffin, dated the 10th day of July, 1798. Two thousand two hundred acres lying on Brush creek, a branch of Green river, being the part of the tract not sold, which was sold and conveyed by James Gravens to the said Spencer Griffin. Six hundred and twenty-six acres on Richland creek, Knox county, to include Linam's lick, being the part of a 750 acre tract which Spencer Griffin bought from Thomas Carneal, as attorney in fact for John Harvey. The whole of which tracts were conveyed by the said Spencer Griffin to the said Nathan Huston & Joseph F. Lewis, by deed of mortgage, dated the 20th of July, 1799. The said lands to be sold for ready money; and the sale on each day to commence at twelve of the clock.

THOMAS MONTGOMERY, Commissioner under the decree. March 18, 1804.

The celebrated, imported, and real bred Hunter,

Paymaster,

WILL be let to mares the ensuing season, at my stable in Lexington, at the reduced price of 15 dollars the season, the money to be paid by the 1st day of September; 25 dollars to insure a foal, the money to be refunded provided the mare proves not to have been with foal, if the mare remains the property of the person who puts her to the horse; 10 dollars the leap, paid at the stable door. Any gentleman's mare that is put by the season, and does not prove to be with foal, shall have the liberty of sending her gratis next season. Attested notes will be required with the mares in all cases where the money is not paid. Mr. Peter Lott, who has the direction and management of the horse, will pay particular attention to any mares sent to him; an extensive pasture under good fence, and well watered, is provided, and will be furnished gratis to mares sent from a distance, and may be grain fed at 3s. per week. All accidents and escapes to be at the risk of their owners.

PAYMASTER

Was imported from England by Mr. Rylander of New-York, is a beautiful blood bay, well marked, 16 hands high, rising 9 years old, and for figure, bone, strength, action, carriage, and movement, he is equal to any horse on the continent; and his character as a good and sure foal getter, stands high.

PEDIGREE.

He was got by Paymaster, who was got by Homer, Homer was got by Old Paymaster, his dam by the Damascus Arabian, who was the sire of Mr. March's Signal, who won 7 times out of 8, at New-Market; and was also the sire of Mr. Vernon's Flush, who won 3 times out of 4, at New-Market, and of several others, which have produced excellent racers—Homer's dam was the dam of Mr. Gee's Sarah, by Antonius, who won 700 guineas at New-Market, in 1775, when 6 started—Paymaster's dam was got by Snake, his grand dam by old Traveller.

JOHN W. HUNT.

March 19, 1804.

The full blooded Horse

Young Baronet,

WILL stand the ensuing season at Walter Carr's on Hickman, Fayette county, eight miles from Lexington, and will be let to mares at Sixteen Dollars the season, which may be paid in merchantable Wheat, at the Lexington cash price, delivered at my mill, at the mouth of Tate's Creek, or crop Tobacco at the market price, at any inspection on the Kentucky river, provided they are delivered between the 15th November and 20th of January; or may be discharged by paying Twelve Dollars cash, in the season—or Ten Dollars when the mare is put, and Seven Dollars the single leap, to be paid in hand—to insure a mare with foal, Twenty Dollars; every sixth mare will be given in. The season commences the 10th of March, and ends the 15th July.

BARONET,

Is a thorough bred horse, full 15 hands three inches high, of a dark bay colour, five years old this spring, was got by the old imported Baronet, who was equal, if not superior, to any horse ever imported—old Baronet was bred by Sir John Webb, Bart. and got by Vertumnus, son of Eclipse, his dam called Penultima, by Snapp, grand dam by Cade, great grand dam by Crab, great great grand dam by Flying-Childers, out of a Confederate Filley—she was got by Grey Grantham, her dam by the Duke of Rutland's Black Barb, out of Bright's Roan—Young Baronet's dam was got by the imported Othello, grand dam by the imported Figure, great grand dam by the imported Wild-Dair, her grand dam together with Wild-Dair was imported by Gov. Delancey; Wild-Dair became so famous that he was returned to England.

PERFORMANCE.

Old Baronet at 3 years old, won the Catterick sweepstake of 90 guineas, beating Tendem, Paymaster, Kinlock, and several others.—The next time he started, won a £50 plate.—The following year, beat Windlestone a match for 500 guineas (or 2330 dolls.) and won a £50 plate, at New-Market, beating Tamertane, Seducer, Africh, Hutchinson and Revis, after which he was sold to his royal highness the prince of Wales, Baronet when 6 years old won the great Oatland stakes of 4100 guineas (or 19,

133 dolls.) when 19 horses started a mongst which were Express, Elcaper, Precipitate, Buzzard, Chanticleer, &c.

Good pasture, and good attendance to mares coming from a distance, and if required, will be corn-fed, but will not be answerable for accidents or escapes.

ELISHA J. WINTER.

Lexington, March 1, 1804.

The celebrated English Stallion, FORRESTER.

FORRESTER will stand the season of 1804, which will begin the 20th of March, and end the 30th of July, at my farm, in Garrard county, about one mile from Lancaster, and near the road leading to Standford, and will be put to mares at his usual VERY LOW terms, viz.—Fifteen Dollars the season, which may be discharged any time within the season, by the payment of TEN DOLLARS—Five Dollars Cash, paid down, the leap; or Twenty Dollars to insure a mare with foal, to be returned, should the not prove fo, provided the mare shall remain the property of the person who sent her to the horse.—TWENTY DOLLARS CASH, for insurance; or an attested note for fifteen Dollars the season, payable by the 1st of September, 1804. (which note, however, may be discharged by TEN DOLLARS DURING the season) to be sent with each mare, not paid for by the leap.

FORRESTER is a FULL BLOOD-ED HORSE being got by MAGOG, his dam, a FORRESTER mare; both of which horses were well known on the TURF in England, as may be seen on inspecting their Racing Calendar—is a beautiful gray, about sixteen hands high, and for SPEED, POWER and BOTTOM as a Stag and Fox-Hunter, (which, though of the first racing blood, he was long kept for) was probably NEVER EXCELLED in any country in the world. Forrester's stock in Old England, where he stood three seasons, were in very high esteem—his colts in Kentucky, where he has also made three seasons (one near Paris, and two adjoining Lexington)—for SYMMETRY, BONE and ACTION, it is presumed STAND UNRIVALED in ANY PART OF AMERICA.

FORRESTER was imported by Dr. Thomas Champney, at whose stable he made his two last seasons. EXTENSIVE gratis pasture will be furnished GRATIS, for all mares that come a distance, and due attention paid to them, but accidents or escapes must be risked by their owners—They can be well fed with corn if required at three shillings per week.

JOHN BUFORD.

March 20th, 1804.

N. B. It was intended to publish a list of Forrester's yearling colts (and such a one may be seen at Doctor Thos. Champney's,) by any one wishing to take a tour to view them; but the season ready to begin when his stand was fixed at my stable, it has been this year omitted—six of his colts, nearest my plantation, are Col. Shelby's and Mr. Yeiser's, in Mercer—two at Capt. Rhodes's, in Madison, and two at Mr. Joseph Utman's, only one mile from Lancaster—Those six yearling and two years old colts, will fully prove Forrester a SURE foal-getter—most, if not ALL of them being produced from a single leap; and also, serve as a specimen what sort of colts those who put mares to Forrester, may expect to have from this most EXTRAORDINARY ENGLISH HORSE.—Mr. Utman has kindly promised to shew his two colts, at Garrard April court, where Forrester may also be seen.

J. B.

ALL persons are hereby forewarned from crediting, or in any manner dealing with my wife MARY; as I am determined to pay no debts of her contracting after this date.

FORBES DEVERS.

February 15, 1804.

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Political, Commercial and Moral

REFLECTIONS,

On the late cession of

LOUISIANA

To the United States.

By ALLAN B. MACHENRE.

For sale at this office.

